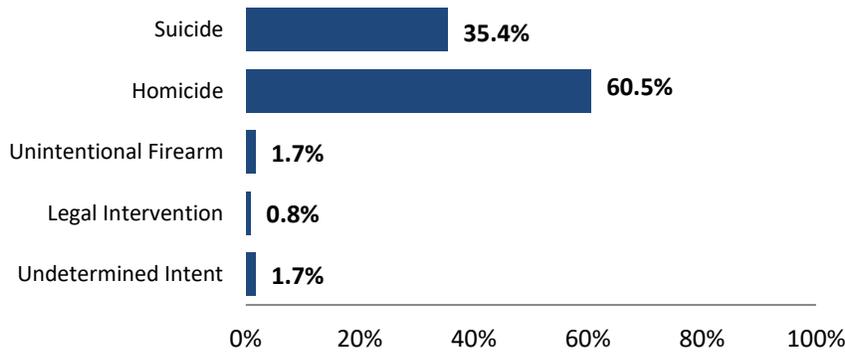


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2008-2017

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of occurrence rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrence ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Robeson County for the years 2008-2017.

Manner of Death: Robeson County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



- For the years 2008-2017, there were 478 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 478 deaths, 466 were N.C. residents (97.5%) and 433 were Robeson County residents (90.6%).

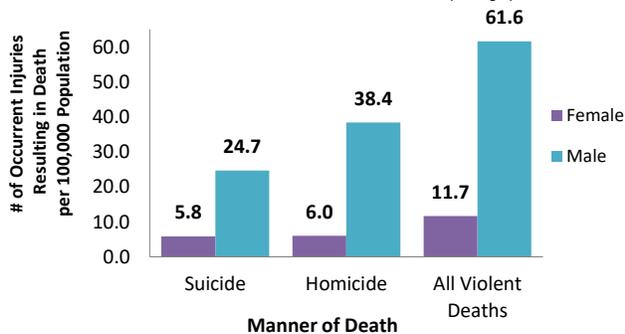
- There were 169 suicides (35.4%), 289 homicides (60.5%), eight unintentional firearm death (1.7%), four deaths from legal intervention (0.8%) and eight deaths of undetermined intent (1.7%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 4.3 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 6.4 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be Non-Hispanic white than NH black. NH whites had 22.8 suicides per 100,000 population versus 7.6 suicides per 100,000 population in NH blacks. All other racial groups combined had 73 suicides.
- In contrast, NH blacks had 33.1 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to NH whites who had 9.5 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 146 homicides.

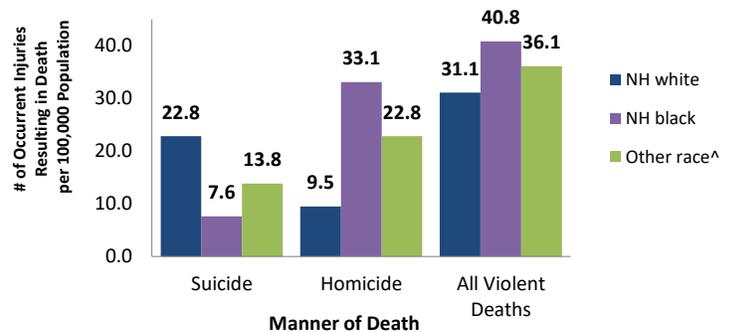
Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



Manner of Death by Race: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

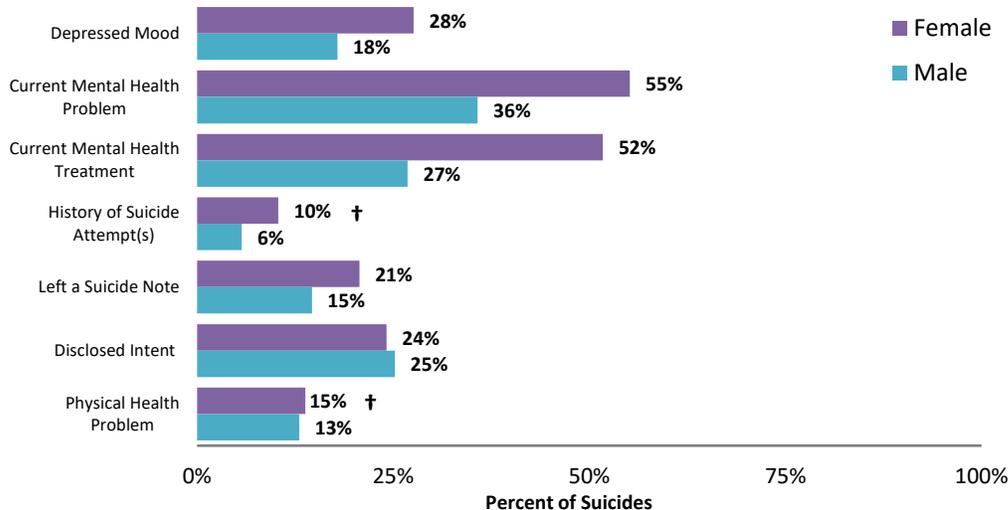
^Other race refers to Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those 20-24 with 56.9 homicides per 100,000, where suicides peaked among those 35-44 with 20.8 suicides per 100,000.
- Most homicides (82.4%) and more than half of suicides (64.5%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 24.9% of homicides and 17.2% of suicides.
- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance) more frequently for female (65.1%) than male (49.5%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Robeson County, N.C.:

NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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- 17.9% of male and 27.6% of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- 55.2% of female and 35.8% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

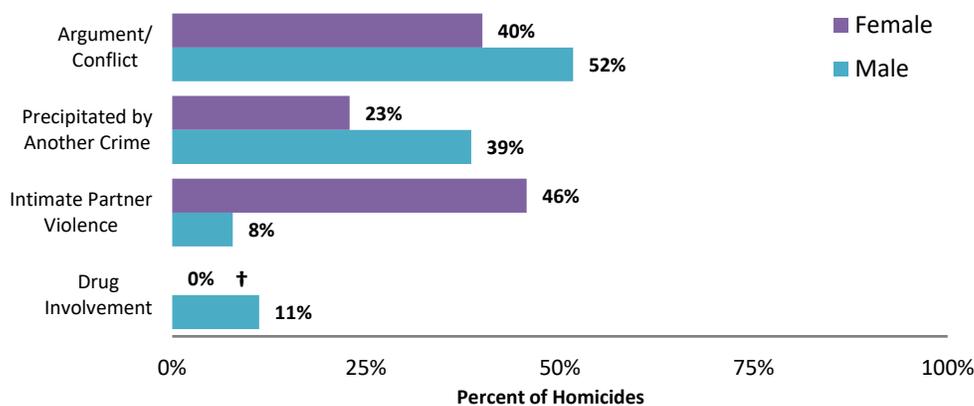
- Females (10.3%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (5.7%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 89.9% of cases had circumstance information. Twelve males and five females were missing circumstance information. †Use caution-There were less than 5 deaths

Circumstances of Homicides: Robeson County, N.C.:

NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (51.7%) than for female homicides (40.0%).

- 22.9% of female homicides and 38.5% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 45.7% of female homicides, but only 7.8% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 83.0% of cases had circumstance information. Forty-Three males and six females were missing circumstance information.

†Use caution-There were less than 5 deaths.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 6NU17/CE002613-05-01 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

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Please see the NC-VDRS 2017 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.



NC DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
Division of Public Health

North Carolina Violent Death
NC VDRS
Reporting System